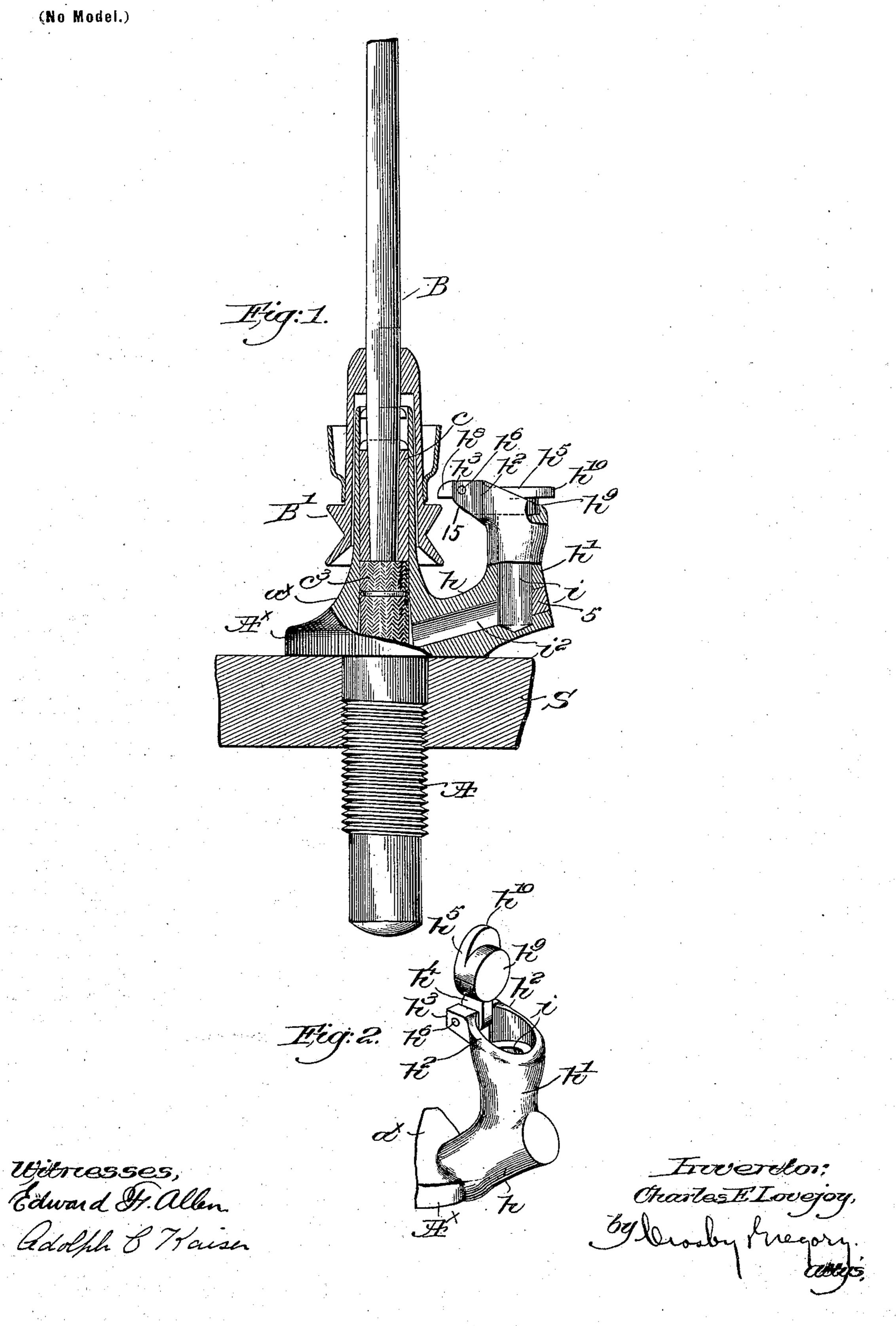
C. E. LOVEJOY. SPINNING SPINDLE.

Application filed Dec. 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)



United States Patent Office.

CHARLES E. LOVEJOY, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO SAWYER SPINDLE COMPANY, OF MAINE.

SPINNING-SPINDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,374, dated September 2, 1902.

Application filed December 23, 1901. Serial No. 86,940. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. LOVEJOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lowell, county of Middlesex, State of Massachu-5 setts, have invented an Improvement in Spinning-Spindles, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representinglike parts.

This invention relates to spinning-spindles; and it has more particular relation to the oil snout or nozzle, which is mounted on the supporting-case and which directs oil to the interior of the case and to the bolster or other

15 bearing for the spindle.

I have herein shown my invention in connection with a well-known form of spindlebearing, and the various nevel features of my invention will be hereinafter described in the 20 specification and particularly pointed out in the following claims.

Figure 1 is a vertical section and elevation of a spindle-bearing embodying one form of my invention; and Fig. 2 is a perspective de-25 tail of the top of the upright inlet portion of the oil-snout, the cover being raised.

Referring to Fig. 1, the supporting-case A, having a laterally-enlarged base A× to rest upon the spindle-rail S, the spindle B, having 30 a sleeve-whirl B', and the bolster c, provided with a packing c^3 , may be and are all substantially of well-known construction, the base A[×] being materially thickened, however, at a^{\times} to impart greater strength below the whirl.

In the presentembodiment of my invention the oil-snout comprises a radially-extended upwardly-inclined portion h on the base Ax, having an upright inlet portion h', a substantially vertical inlet i in the latter communi-40 cating with the outer upper end of a slanting duct i2, which passes through the part h of the snout and communicates with the interior of the case A. In Fig. 1 a plug 5 is shown, closing the end of the duct, the latter usually 45 being formed by drilling the part h of the snout. By making this part h upwardly inclined its outer corner is raised some little distance above the spindle-rail, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, to obviate the likelihood of 50 waste catching thereunder and to enable it to

be very readily removed if it should collect.

A great deal of waste is flying around a spinning-frame and collects wherever it has a chance, and heretofore it has caught and rapidly collected between the lower part of 55 the usual oil-snout and the rail, which are so close together that it is difficult to clear out the waste. By lifting the snout corner, as herein, a large space is presented between it and the top of the rail, and it is readily ac- 60 cessible for cleaning should any small amount of waste collect. The slanting duct i² prevents the oil from clogging up therein and acts to drain the upright portion or inlet i

thoroughly.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the top of the upright h' is laterally enlarged at its sides by a flange h2, which is upturned and extended inward toward the spindle, as at h^3 , to present parallel ears, be- 70 tween which the lug h^4 of the oil-cover h^5 is pivoted on a pin h^6 , the flange extending continuously from one to the other ear around the inlet. This flange serves to greatly strengthen the casting at a weak portion and provide a 75 strong heavy support for the cover h5, and in addition as it is extended around the front, sides, and back of the inlet i it forms a cuplike oil-guard, preventing the oil from slopping over, due to the force with which it runs 80 out of the nozzle of the can when the snout is being filled. As shown in Fig. 2, the inner face of the guard wall or flange is curved to receive the body h^9 of the cover h^5 when down, the lug h^4 having a projection h^8 there- 85 on (see Fig. 1) to extend above the sleevewhirl and prevent it from lifting accidentally when the spindle is running. The body h^9 fits snugly into the cup-like guard at the top of the inlet and upon the top of the in- 90 let when the cover is down, effectually preventing the entrance of dust and lint, and the extension of the cover h⁵ toward the front of the inlet, as at h^{10} , provides a convenient finger-piece for lifting the cover when neces- 95 sary.

I have shown the lower part of the ears h^3 as cut away quite sharply at 15 to increase the clearance between said ears and the whirl, to thereby remove any obstacle to the move- 100 ment of the driving-band, the long ends thereof at the knot often becoming frayed

and tending to untie the knot if they strike the upturned adjacent portion of the oilsnout.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters

Patent, is—

1. In a spinning-spindle, a supporting-case, an oil-snout having an upright inlet portion, enlarged at its upper end to form a raised of guard extended around the top of the inlet-opening, and a cover pivotally mounted on the guard having a body portion to enter the guard.

2. In a spinning-spindle, a supporting-case provided with an oil-snout, having an upright inlet portion, a flange on the top of the latter, upturned and extended around the top of said inlet portion, to form a guard-

wall around the entrance of the inlet, and a cover for the inlet pivotally mounted on the 20 inwardly-extended portions of said ribs.

3. In a spinning-spindle, a supporting-case provided with an upturned oil-snout having an enlarged top to form a cup-like guard around the entrance of the oil-inlet, a pivot-25 ally-mounted cover on the snout, having its body portion adapted to snugly enter said guard and close the inlet, and an overhanging finger-piece on the cover.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 30 name to this specification in the presence of

two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES E. LOVEJOY.

Witnesses:

GEORGE OTIS DRAPER, ERNEST W. WOOD.